#### 111TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

# H. R. 2290

To provide for the application of measures to foreign persons who transfer to Iran, Syria, or North Korea certain goods, services, or technology that could assist Iran, Syria, or North Korea to extract or mill their domestic sources of uranium ore.

## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

May 6, 2009

Mr. Sherman (for himself, Mr. Royce, and Ms. Ros-Lehtinen) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs

# A BILL

To provide for the application of measures to foreign persons who transfer to Iran, Syria, or North Korea certain goods, services, or technology that could assist Iran, Syria, or North Korea to extract or mill their domestic sources of uranium ore.

- 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
- 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
- 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This Act may be cited as the "International Uranium
- 5 Extraction and Milling Control Act of 2009".
- 6 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
- 7 The Congress finds the following:

- 1 (1) Uranium is a naturally occurring element 2 found around the world in low levels in rock, soil, 3 and water.
  - (2) Uranium ore extracted through mining and other methods is the principal component of the concentrate known as yellowcake, a precursor to the production of highly enriched uranium.
  - (3) Uranium is a necessary element in any fuel cycle capable of producing fissile material usable for a nuclear explosive device, whether such device utilizes uranium or plutonium.
  - (4) According to the World Nuclear Association, over 40,000 metric tons of uranium ore were produced worldwide in 2007.
  - (5) The wide availability of naturally occurring uranium, a favorable commercial environment, and the growing demand for nuclear power may lead to a significant expansion of the production of uranium ore worldwide, including in countries with nuclear weapons programs such as Iran and North Korea, which maintain that their production is intended for peaceful purposes.
  - (6) Over the past two decades, Iran has opened as many as 10 uranium mines. The ore from these mines is estimated to contain concentrations of ura-

- nium too low to be suitable for legitimate commercial use.
  - (7) During the 1980s and 1990s, Syria, with technical assistance from the International Atomic Energy Agency, studied the feasibility of uranium extraction and conducted preliminary extraction activities. Like Iran, Syria's uranium ore was found to be unsuitable for commercial use.
    - (8) Iran and Syria can make use of their domestic sources of uranium ore for military purposes only if they have access to extraction and milling goods, services, and technology from other countries.
    - (9) The significant reserves of uranium ore in North Korea are a potential source for other countries with covert nuclear weapons programs.
    - (10) Unlike other nuclear materials and facilities, the processes of extracting uranium ore and milling it into yellowcake are not subject to safeguards by the International Atomic Energy Agency.
    - (11) Iran, North Korea, and Syria have been sanctioned by the United States and other countries as a result of their nuclear and other programs involving weapons of mass destruction.
    - (12) Transfers of nuclear and certain other sensitive goods, services, or technology to Iran, North

1	Korea, and Syria are prohibited by the laws of the
2	United States.
3	(13) Foreign persons that make such transfers
4	may be sanctioned by the United States pursuant to
5	the Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation
6	Act.
7	(14) Denying Iran, North Korea, and Syria ac-
8	cess to the goods, services, and technology needed to
9	utilize their domestic sources of uranium ore for
10	their nuclear weapons programs should be a signifi-
11	cant nonproliferation goal of the United States and
12	like-minded countries.
13	SEC. 3. STATEMENT OF POLICY.
14	It shall be the policy of the United States—
15	(1) to oppose the transfer to Iran, North
16	
	Korea, and Syria of goods, services, or technology
17	Korea, and Syria of goods, services, or technology relevant to their capability to extract or mill ura-
<ul><li>17</li><li>18</li></ul>	
	relevant to their capability to extract or mill ura-
18	relevant to their capability to extract or mill uranium ore; and
18 19	relevant to their capability to extract or mill ura- nium ore; and (2) to work with like-minded countries to im-
18 19 20	relevant to their capability to extract or mill ura- nium ore; and  (2) to work with like-minded countries to im- pose restrictions on such transfers internationally.
18 19 20 21	relevant to their capability to extract or mill uranium ore; and  (2) to work with like-minded countries to impose restrictions on such transfers internationally.  SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE IRAN,
18 19 20 21 22	relevant to their capability to extract or mill uranium ore; and  (2) to work with like-minded countries to impose restrictions on such transfers internationally.  SEC. 4. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS UNDER THE IRAN,  NORTH KOREA, AND SYRIA NONPROLIFERA-

1	(1) in paragraph (1), by redesignating subpara-
2	graphs (A) through (E) as clauses (i) through (v),
3	respectively;
4	(2) by redesignating paragraphs (1) and (2) as
5	subparagraphs (A) and (B), respectively;
6	(3) in subparagraph (B), as redesignated—
7	(A) by striking "paragraph (1)" and in-
8	serting "subparagraph (A)"; and
9	(B) by striking the period at the end and
10	inserting "; or";
11	(4) by striking all that precedes subparagraph
12	(A), as redesignated, and inserting the following:
13	"(a) Reports.—The President shall, at the times
14	specified in subsection (b), submit to the Committee on
15	Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives and the
16	Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate a report
17	identifying every foreign person with respect to whom
18	there is credible information indicating that person—
19	"(1) on or after January 1, 1999, transferred
20	to or acquired from Iran, on or after January 1,
21	2005, transferred to or acquired from Syria, or on
22	or after January 1, 2006, transferred to or acquired
23	from North Korea—"; and
24	(5) by adding at the end the following new
25	paragraph:

- 1 "(2) on or after January 1, 2009, transferred
- 2 to Iran, Syria, or North Korea goods, services, or
- 3 technology that could assist efforts to extract or mill
- 4 uranium ore within the territory or control of Iran,
- 5 North Korea, or Syria.".

### 6 SEC. 5. CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.

- 7 The Iran, North Korea, and Syria Nonproliferation
- 8 Act (50 U.S.C. 1701 note) is further amended by striking
- 9 "Committee on International Relations" each place it ap-
- 10 pears and inserting "Committee on Foreign Affairs".

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